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Twentieth International Peace Congress.

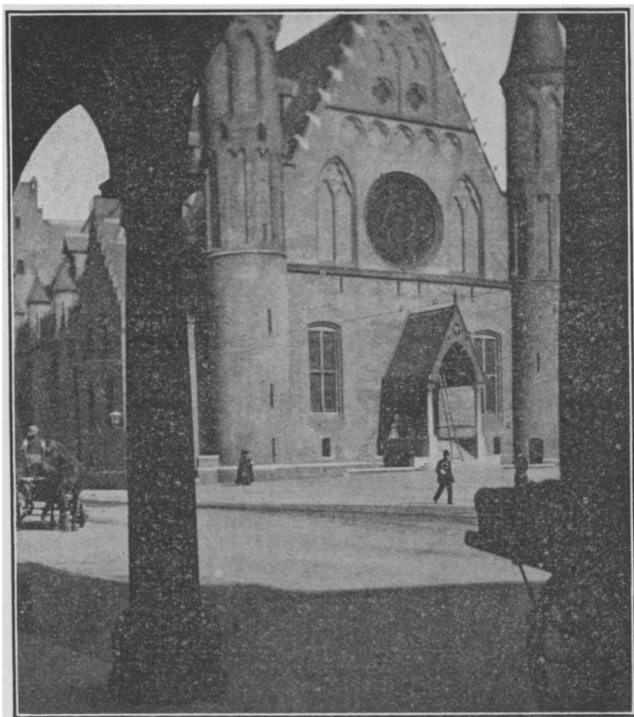
THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE retains its ancient faith and interest in the international peace congresses. The first of such congresses, we are always proud to reiterate, was initiated in Boston at the headquarters of the American Peace Society in the summer of 1841, the congress being held in London in 1843. The congress held this year at The Hague, August 18 to 23, is twentieth in the second series. It is significant that while wars may come and wars may go, peace congresses go hopefully and increasingly on forever.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CONGRESS.

The congress was held under the patronage of H. R. H. Prince Henry of the Netherlands, Duke of Meck-

lenburg, husband of Queen Wilhelmina. The organizing head of the congress was, as usual, the International Peace Bureau at Berne, the president of which is M. Albert Gobat, and the secretary of which is M. Henri Golay. Of course there was the usual honorary committee made up in this instance of many of the leading lights of Holland, including Mr. T. Heemskerk, Minister of the Interior; President Schimmelpenninck, of the Upper Chamber; Mr. A. P. C. van Karnebeek, Minister of State, and twenty-four others. The National Preparatory Committee on Organization included about two hundred and fifty others. The members of the General Executive Committee of twelve members were, however, most directly responsible for the local arrangements. The president of this committee was M. de Pinto. The president of the Committee on Reception was Jhr. H. W. van Asch van Wijk; the secretary of the committee, H. van der Mandere. There was also a most efficient committee of ladies under the direction of Miss J. Backer. Among the others who contributed largely to the comfort of the delegates were Dr. D. P. Rooseboom, Jhr. Dr. de Jong van Beek en Donk, Baron W. Snouckaert van Schauburg, Madam Jong, and others. The young ladies appointed to assist with the details of the congress and those selected to assist the delegates performed their services with unwearied faithfulness and grace.

Differing somewhat from previous congresses, the organization of the program this year pursued two general lines—the submission of formal papers and the reports of the six committees selected by the Bureau. There was a Committee on Actualities, Professor Th. Ruyssen, chairman; on International Law, Mr. J. G. Alexander, England, chairman; on Propaganda, Baron de Neufville, Germany, chairman; on Disarmaments, Mr. G. H. Perris, England, chairman; on Sociology, Dr. E. Giretti, Italy, chairman, and on Education, Dr. Emile Arnaud, France, chairman. The formal papers which reached the congress were: "A Report on the Events of the Year Connected with Peace and War," by Mr. Gobat; "The Peace Movement and the Press," by Mr. Fried; "Commercial Rivalry and International Relations," by Norman Angell; "The Enforcement of Sanctions in International Law by Means of an International Police System," by Professor van Vollenhoven; "Economic Sanctions in Case of Violation of International Law," by Mr. A. de Madav; "International Organization of Communications to the Press by Peace Societies," by Mr. Le Foyer; "Limitation of Armaments and Their Gradual Proportional Reduction," by Professor Quidde. These papers and the resolutions submitted by the six committees constituted the basis of the program.



THE HALL OF THE KNIGHTS

In this ancient building, used by the Upper and Lower House of the Netherlands Government for purposes of conference, the Second Hague Conference was held in 1907. It is here that the Twentieth International Peace Congress and the Interparliamentary Union met this year.

THE PROGRAM.

Monday and Tuesday, August 18 and 19, were utilized by the committees for the preparation of their resolutions. Wednesday, the 20th, the congress opened in the Hall of the Knights, where the "Second Hague Conference" was held in 1907, the hall used by the Upper and Lower House of the Dutch Government for purposes of conference. The first session was opened with a short address by Dr. de Pinto, whose proposal that Professor J. de Louter, Professor of International Law in the University of Utrecht, be elected president of the congress, was unanimously accepted. The venerable Professor Louter is much loved by a wide circle of friends, and his address was most cordially received. After pointing out the peculiar fitness of The Hague as the meeting place of the congress, especially at this time, the Professor frankly granted that the diplomatic victories of recent years had been very slight. He recognized, however, a decided advance in the social life of the nations and a growing opposition to war. He proceeded to enumerate three important hopeful features in international relations—the codification of international law in the Americas, the organization of a new American international law association under the leadership of Messrs. Scott and Alvarez, the collection of international treaties under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment. The Professor was also encouraged by the prospects of an international school of law at The Hague. A special tribute was paid to the memory of General Den Beer Poortugael and to Dr. T. M. C. Asser. In closing, Dr. de Louter expressed himself

as not overhopeful of the direct abolition of war, but he was firmly of the faith that by repeated prevention of the causes of war it will ultimately cease. The Professor expressed little faith in an "international police" or in a "United States of the world." His principal hope lies in the development of international law and a true pacifism not antagonistic to a reasonable patriotism.

Dr. Heemskerk, the Prime Minister of Holland, welcomed the delegates in the name of the Royal Government. Dr. Borgesius, formerly Prime Minister and leader of the Liberal party in Holland, welcomed the congress, and also paid a warm tribute to the memory of Dr. Asser, in the midst of which the whole assembly arose to its feet.

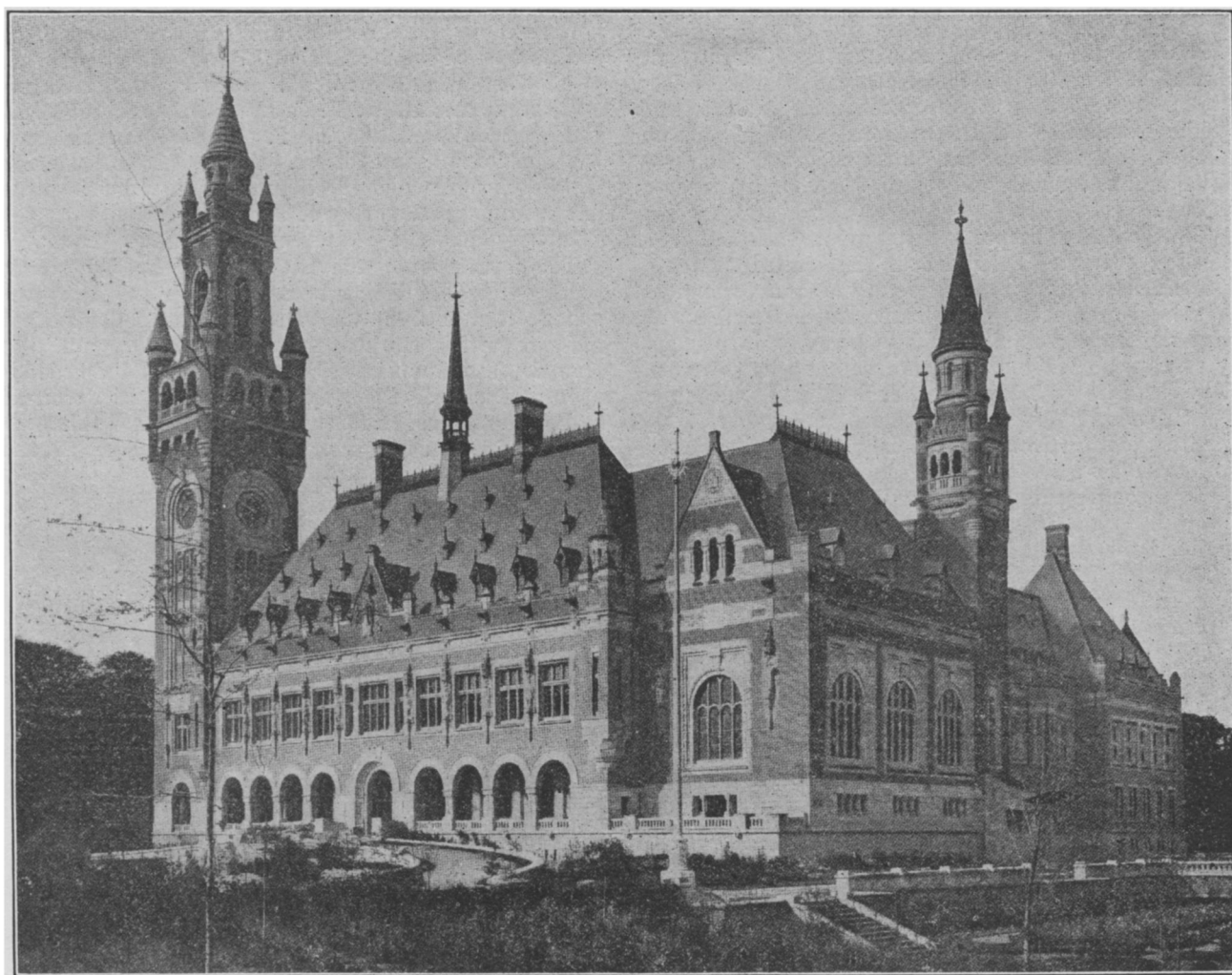
Professor Quidde's scheme for disarmament aroused considerable interest. It was generally agreed by the congress that the movement for the increase of military expenses throughout the world is due not so much to the governments as to the armament builders. Accepting this view, Professor Quidde sees no solution of the problem except by national agreement. In presenting his resolution Dr. Quidde frankly blamed Germany for the recent increase of armaments throughout Europe, especially in France. And while fearlessly attacking his own government in the premises, he appealed also that all might keep their eyes on their own national behavior. While the congress refused to accept Dr. Quidde's elaborate plan, it unanimously passed a resolution urging its further study. A fuller treatment of Professor Quidde's suggestion appears elsewhere in this paper.

Mr. G. H. Perris, of England, who has recently exposed the armament trust in a remarkable little pamphlet entitled "The War Traders," could not agree with Professor Quidde's proposal. He, however, delivered a strong attack on armament firms, and showed from concrete cases how unscrupulous means are frequently employed to increase armaments. He showed the selfishness of the armament manufacturers—their utter lack of patriotism or conscience in their trade of death. He looked upon them as perhaps the most serious international menace.

Professor van Vollenhoven's plea for an international police met with little approval from the delegates. While considered ingenious, and therefore interesting, it was for the most part thought to be fantastic and impossible.

Professor Ruysen, of Bordeaux, submitted resolutions condemning the great powers who, having obtained economic advantages for themselves out of the Turkish-Balkan imbroglio, were unable to agree upon measures for the protection of the subject populations and whose attitude toward the belligerents had been inconsistent and changeful. The belligerent states were reproached for the brutality of their campaigns. It was urged that the population of Adrianople and Thrace should be consulted as to their future disposition. The Professor looked upon the war as a conflict between Christianity and Islam, a rivalry of nationalities. He pointed out the discouraging fact that the first and second wars in the Balkans began without declaration or ultimatum, both quite contrary to The Hague peace agreements.

Dr. A. de Maday, professor of the University of Neu-



THE TEMPLE OF PEACE

Dedicated at The Hague, August 28, 1913.

châtel, initiated the section on Sociology at the Geneva Congress in 1912. His paper is an interesting treatment of the "Economic Sanctions in Case of Violation of International Law."

With all allowances for differences in language, methods of procedure, and points of view, the program was on the whole an improvement on many previous. It was serious, business-like, and worth while.

VISIT TO THE TEMPLE OF PEACE.

Thursday afternoon, August 21, the delegates, upon the invitation of the governing board of the Carnegie Foundation, visited in a body the Temple of Peace. The delegates were greatly pleased by this opportunity to examine the beautiful interior of that significant structure. It was peculiarly fitting that the first body to be thus honored should be the delegates to the International Peace Congress. Practically all of the delegates availed themselves of the opportunity to view the undedicated but nearly completed building which by its beauty and impressiveness symbolizes the greatest single aspiration of the human race. As the great clock

presented by Switzerland struck three, the great iron gates presented by Germany swung open, and the representatives of the nations entered. The delegates were greatly impressed by the majesty of the interior. The only ceremony connected with the visit consisted of the presentation by the Vrede door Recht Society of a bust of Hugo Grotius. Dr. de Pinto, president of the society, delivered the unveiling address. The reply was made by the president of the Holland-Carnegie Endowment, Jhr. van Karnebeek, who pointed out that the idea of the Vrede door Recht was identical with the idea behind the Temple itself. Mr. La Fontaine, who presided over the peace congress, also delivered an eloquent address, in which he referred feelingly to the work of the men of previous generations for international peace, and to the Temple as a direct outgrowth of their consecration and service. The sight of Germans, Britishers, French, Italians, Egyptians, and others marching arm in arm that beautiful day through the gardens around that Temple of Peace epitomized, possibly better than anything else, the vision which keeps the international movement alive and leads men

to believe in an ultimate cessation of incongruous war.

Through the efforts of an American delegate, the Executive Director of the American Peace Society, President Wilson's peace proposal, after careful study by the Committee on International Law, was recommended for favorable action by the congress. The resolution as unanimously adopted by the congress reads as follows:

"The congress expresses its great satisfaction at learning that the President of the United States of America has, through the Secretary of State, submitted to the governments of the other states the following proposal, which has already been accepted in principle by twenty-one different governments, and has been embodied in a treaty between the U. S. A. and the State of San Salvador."

After quoting from the official proposal, the resolution continues:

"The congress requests the Berne Bureau to communicate to all the governments its desire that treaties on this basis should be concluded between them.

"It would impress upon the national peace organizations the importance of taking action to induce their governments to enter into such treaties."

The congress closed Saturday at 11 a. m., after which the delegates took the train to Alkmaar, from which place they enjoyed a boat ride to Amsterdam.

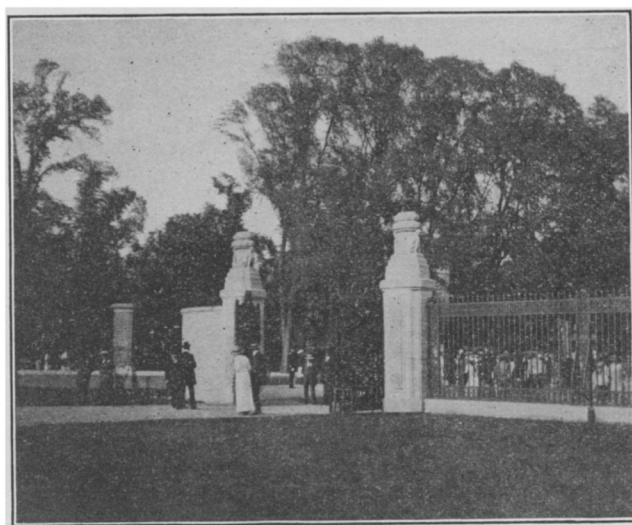
The Temple of Peace at The Hague.

As expected, the dedication of the Temple of Peace at The Hague Thursday, August 28, was not met with universal applause. It is generally agreed that its erection has been conceived and carried out in sincerity. It is generally granted that Mr. Carnegie "imagines the gift to be seasonable and appropriate." It is recognized as an imposing architectural ornament. But there are some who refer to it slightly as "quite a nice place" in which to continue "the colossal sham known as The Hague Conference." One paper, the *London Standard* of August 29, looks upon it as a place in which to continue the "solemn mockery," "voluminous resolutions," and "most edifying vœux." This pessimistic sheet expects the "net result will be as before, practically nothing," and repeats the threadbare contention that there can be "no guarantee against aggression but ability to defend."

The Temple of Peace, as the donor prefers to have it called, is a direct outgrowth of the First Hague Conference in 1899. After a conference in Berlin with Professor von Martens, one of his Russian colleagues at the First Hague Conference, Mr. Andrew D. White opened a correspondence with Mr. Carnegie. Mr. White was in consequence invited to visit Mr. Carnegie at Skibo, in 1903. After a day of trout fishing, the plan for a "center and symbol of the world's desire for peace and good will to men" was fully unfolded. In that year, after conferences with Baron Gevers, Dutch Minister in Washington, Mr. Carnegie gave to the government of the Netherlands the \$1,700,000 with which this remarkable structure has been built by the Dutch government for the purpose of "establishing and maintaining in perpetuity at The Hague a court-house and library for the permanent court of arbitration." The work has been accomplished under the direction of an

executive committee of five persons, four of whom were nominated by the Queen of Holland and the fifth by the Council of the Permanent Court. This committee was formed as follows: Jonkheer A. P. C. van Karnebeek, president; M. W. H. de Beaufort, Jonkheer L. H. Ruijsenaers, Jonkheer A. F. de Savornin Lohman, and Jonkheer S. van Cittere. All those who have seen the temple agree that the committee has done its work in a manner quite worthy of Holland, of Mr. Carnegie's generosity, and of the cause of international peace.

The temple is on the left of the beautiful avenue leading from The Hague to Scheveningen, at an appropriate distance from the street and near the ancient toll-gate which marked the olden boundary of The Hague. The site occupies sixteen acres of the grounds upon which stood formerly the palace which belonged to Princess Anna Paulowna, wife of King William II and grandmother of Queen Wilhelmina. These grounds



GATES TO THE TEMPLE OF PEACE

The picture shows the beautiful front gates from the inside. They are the gift of the German Empire.

were acquired by the Dutch government at a cost of \$300,000.

The temple, built in brick and stone, with a roof of blue Welsh slate, is a combination of Dutch and Flemish architecture, designed by M. L. M. Cordonnier, of Lille, assisted by M. J. A. G. van der Steur, of Haarlem. The design was selected from a total number of 216 competitors, the award being given by a jury composed of six leading architects of the world. The corner-stone was laid July 30, 1907, by M. de Nelidoff, president of the Second Hague Conference. It bears the inscription: "Paci Justitia Firmandae Hanc Aedem Andrae Carnegii Munificentia Dedicavit."

The temple contains a half basement, with provisions for press-rooms, telegraph offices, heat and lighting plant with fourteen boilers, accommodations for the employees, and a restaurant.

The front of the building, with its arcade extending the entire length, is approached from the two sides by curving slopes. The tower at the left, as one faces the building, reaches a height of 260 feet. Upon entering, one is profoundly impressed by the grandeur of the